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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
09/833,793	04/13/2001	Jung-Wan Ko	1293.1191	1932
49455	7590	05/24/2006	EXAMINER	
STEIN, MCEWEN & BUI, LLP 1400 EYE STREET, NW SUITE 300 WASHINGTON, DC 20005				PICH, PONNOREAY
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2135	

DATE MAILED: 05/24/2006

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Advisory Action Before the Filing of an Appeal Brief	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	09/833,793	KO ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Ponnoreay Pich	2135

--The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

THE REPLY FILED 08 May 2006 FAILS TO PLACE THIS APPLICATION IN CONDITION FOR ALLOWANCE.

1. The reply was filed after a final rejection, but prior to or on the same day as filing a Notice of Appeal. To avoid abandonment of this application, applicant must timely file one of the following replies: (1) an amendment, affidavit, or other evidence, which places the application in condition for allowance; (2) a Notice of Appeal (with appeal fee) in compliance with 37 CFR 41.31; or (3) a Request for Continued Examination (RCE) in compliance with 37 CFR 1.114. The reply must be filed within one of the following time periods:

a) The period for reply expires 3 months from the mailing date of the final rejection.
 b) The period for reply expires on: (1) the mailing date of this Advisory Action, or (2) the date set forth in the final rejection, whichever is later. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of the final rejection.

Examiner Note: If box 1 is checked, check either box (a) or (b). ONLY CHECK BOX (b) WHEN THE FIRST REPLY WAS FILED WITHIN TWO MONTHS OF THE FINAL REJECTION. See MPEP 706.07(f).

Extensions of time may be obtained under 37 CFR 1.136(a). The date on which the petition under 37 CFR 1.136(a) and the appropriate extension fee have been filed is the date for purposes of determining the period of extension and the corresponding amount of the fee. The appropriate extension fee under 37 CFR 1.17(a) is calculated from: (1) the expiration date of the shortened statutory period for reply originally set in the final Office action; or (2) as set forth in (b) above, if checked. Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of the final rejection, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

NOTICE OF APPEAL

2. The Notice of Appeal was filed on _____. A brief in compliance with 37 CFR 41.37 must be filed within two months of the date of filing the Notice of Appeal (37 CFR 41.37(a)), or any extension thereof (37 CFR 41.37(e)), to avoid dismissal of the appeal. Since a Notice of Appeal has been filed, any reply must be filed within the time period set forth in 37 CFR 41.37(a).

AMENDMENTS

3. The proposed amendment(s) filed after a final rejection, but prior to the date of filing a brief, will not be entered because
 (a) They raise new issues that would require further consideration and/or search (see NOTE below);
 (b) They raise the issue of new matter (see NOTE below);
 (c) They are not deemed to place the application in better form for appeal by materially reducing or simplifying the issues for appeal; and/or
 (d) They present additional claims without canceling a corresponding number of finally rejected claims.

NOTE: _____. (See 37 CFR 1.116 and 41.33(a)).

4. The amendments are not in compliance with 37 CFR 1.121. See attached Notice of Non-Compliant Amendment (PTOL-324).
 5. Applicant's reply has overcome the following rejection(s): _____.
 6. Newly proposed or amended claim(s) _____ would be allowable if submitted in a separate, timely filed amendment canceling the non-allowable claim(s).

7. For purposes of appeal, ~~the proposed amendment(s): a) will not be entered, or b) will be entered and an explanation of how the new or amended claims would be rejected is provided below or appended.~~

The status of the claim(s) is (or will be) as follows:

Claim(s) allowed: _____.
 Claim(s) objected to: _____.
 Claim(s) rejected: 1,3-11,13-18,20-30,32-35 and 41-45.
 Claim(s) withdrawn from consideration: _____.

AFFIDAVIT OR OTHER EVIDENCE

8. The affidavit or other evidence filed after a final action, but before or on the date of filing a Notice of Appeal will not be entered because applicant failed to provide a showing of good and sufficient reasons why the affidavit or other evidence is necessary and was not earlier presented. See 37 CFR 1.116(e).
 9. The affidavit or other evidence filed after the date of filing a Notice of Appeal, but prior to the date of filing a brief, will not be entered because the affidavit or other evidence failed to overcome all rejections under appeal and/or appellant fails to provide a showing a good and sufficient reasons why it is necessary and was not earlier presented. See 37 CFR 41.33(d)(1).

10. The affidavit or other evidence is entered. An explanation of the status of the claims after entry is below or attached.

REQUEST FOR RECONSIDERATION/OTHER

11. The request for reconsideration has been considered but does NOT place the application in condition for allowance because:
Applicant's arguments are traversed, see attached.
 12. Note the attached Information Disclosure Statement(s). (PTO/SB/08 or PTO-1449) Paper No(s). _____.
 13. Other: See Continuation Sheet.

Continuation of 13. Other: The Authoritative Dictionary of IEEE Standards Terms, seventh edition, p1031.

DETAILED ACTION

Response to Arguments

Applicant's arguments submitted after Final Rejection have been considered, but are not persuasive.

Applicant argues that claims 41 and 45 are statutory because a server as defined by the Merriam-Webster dictionary is a computer, thus is hardware and not software as asserted by the examiner. The examiner respectfully disagrees and maintains that the claims are not statutory. While the examiner recognizes that in the art a server **can** refer to a hardware device, it can also refer to software. One of the definition listed in The IEEE Authoritative Dictionary of IEEE Standard Terms for a server is that it is a "software component...." Applicant may also visit dictionary.com and see that at least one of the definitions listed for server states that a server refers to software. Regardless of the fact that a server can refer to hardware, because it **can** refer to software, claims 41 and 45 can reasonably be interpreted as reciting software alone, thus is not statutory.

Applicant argues that Orrin does not teach encrypting a first region of text containing a key using another key. Applicant states that Orrin simply discloses encrypting data using a key then encrypting the key itself. The examiner respectfully disagrees. Orrin discloses the text's header contains the encrypted key (col 7, lines 59-67). One skilled should appreciate that a message's header is part of the message. Since the key is located in the header and is encrypted, a first region of the text is

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encrypted, i.e. the region containing the key data. Other region of the header is further encrypted (col 7, line 67-col 8, line 9).

Applicant argues Orrin fails to teach a method for decrypting cipher text as recited in claim 13. The examiner respectfully disagrees. While it is true that Orrin teaches an encryption method, he also teaches that decryption is generally the equivalent of an encryption operation in reverse (col 9, lines 34-36). As disclosed in the Final Office action, Orrin taught the encryption steps recited in claim 13. One skilled should appreciate that the decryption steps recited in claim 13 is the reverse of the encryption steps, thus from Orrin's teachings that decryption is the reverse of the encryption operation, the decryption steps would be obvious to one skilled in the art of cryptography.

Applicant's argument for claim 18 that Orrin fails to teach features of independent claim 18 fails to comply with 37 CFR 1.111(b) because they amount to a general allegation that the claims define a patentable invention without specifically pointing out how the language of the claims patentably distinguishes them from the references. The prior Office Action sets forth the reasons why the limitations recited in claim 18 that applicant argues Orrin does not teach are obvious and unpatentable from Orrin's teachings. Other than stating that Orrin does not teach the features recited therein, applicant has not set forth any reasons or given any evidence why the rejection set forth in the prior Office Action is incorrect and why Orrin does not render obvious the limitations recited in claim 18.

As per claims 30 and 41, applicant argues that Orrin teaches an encryption method while the limitations recited in the claims perform a different method than the method disclosed by Orrin. The examiner respectfully disagrees. While the bulk of what is disclosed by Orrin is related to encryption, he also states that decryption is generally the encryption operation in reverse (col 9, lines 34-36). One skilled should appreciate that claims 30 and 41 recite steps of encryption and decryption. The decryption steps recited in the claims are the reverse of the encryption steps. Because the encryption steps are taught by Orrin, the decryption steps recited would be obvious to one skilled in cryptography since Orrin teaches decryption is the reverse operation of encryption.

The examiner believes that all the main point of applicant's arguments submitted after a Final rejection has been addressed. It is submitted that the claims in their current form are not patentable since the teaching of the prior art of record renders obvious the limitations being claimed and because there are claims that are not statutory.



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Introduction

How to Use T

Categories

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Abstracts an

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terminal voltage appears.

(SPD/PE) C62.22-1997, C62.11
al gap(s) between spaced electrodes: The valve or expulsion element of the power isolating the element from the under normal line-voltage conditions.

(SPD/PE) C62.62-1997

electrical heat tracing for industrial applications that are designed to have a specific temperature for a given length.

(BT/AV) 152-1997

Heating elements that are electrically connected with a single current path and have a specific temperature for a given length.

(IA/PC) 515.1-1995, 515.1997

ling in which reactances are inserted in series of a transmission circuit. See also:

(EEC/PE) [119]

ference See: differential-mode interference. Modulation in which the plate circuits and a modulated amplifier tube are in series with the voltage supply.

(EEC/PE) [119]

device) The fraction of electrical noise due to a hypothetical white noise generator with the input of the device.

(NPS) 325-1998

ower supplies) The output of two or more connected together to obtain a total output sum of their individual voltages. Load common through each supply. The extent is limited by the maximum specified power of any output terminal and ground. For current regulators, master/slave (complementary automatic crossover is used. See also: iso-

(AES) [41]

tripping See: overcurrent release; direct

ection The arrangement of cells in a battery, two or more series-connected groups, same number of cells so that the positive group are connected together and the negative connected together in a corresponding battery.

(EEC/PE) [119]

ol A method of controlling motors wherein parts of them, may be connected successively in parallel. See also: multiple-unit control.

(EEC/PE) [119]

ork Any network, containing only two terminals, can be constructed by successively connecting in series and/or in parallel. Note: An element of the parallel combination of two branches, resistance and inductance in series, the other. This network is sometimes called a bridge. See also: network analysis.

(Std100) 270-1966w

ry current transformer One that has two windings that are intended for connection to provide different rated currents.

(PE/TR) C57.13-1993, [57]

g (rotating machinery) The process of connecting it to the supply with the primary circuits initially in series, and changing to parallel connection for running operation. See machine.

(PE) [9]

scalar Series Parameter or a Vector Series (IM/ST) 1451.1-1999

rupting rating of a tested combination of overcurrent protective device and a load-breaker in which the interrupting rating is greater than the interrupting rating of the breaker. The interrupting rating of the se-

ries rectifier circuit

the combination does not exceed the interrupting rating of the main overcurrent protective device.

(IA/PSP) 1015-1997

series rectifier circuit A rectifier circuit in which two or more simple rectifier circuits are connected in such a way that their direct voltages add and their commutations coincide. See also: rectifier circuit element; rectification.

(IA) [12]

ries regulator (power supplies) A device placed in series with a source of power that is capable of controlling the voltage or current output by automatically varying its series resistance.

(AES) [41]

series relay See: relay; current relay.

series resistor (electric instruments) A resistor that forms an essential part of the voltage circuit of an instrument and generally is used to adapt the instrument to operate on some desired voltage or voltages. The series resistor may be internal or external to the instrument. Note: Inductors, capacitors, or combinations thereof are also used for this purpose. See also: auxiliary device to an instrument.

(EEC/AII) [102]

series snubber (ac adjustable-speed drives) Circuit elements, usually including an inductor, connected in series with a switching device to limit the rate of rise or fall of current through the device when switching on or off, respectively. See also: snubber.

(IA/ID/SPC) 995-1987w, 936-1987w

series street-lighting transformer (power and distribution transformers) A series transformer that receives energy from a current-regulating series circuit and that transforms the energy to another winding at the same or different current from that in the primary. See also: specialty transformer.

(PE/TR) C57.12.80-1978r, [57]

series system The arrangement in a multielectrode electrolytic cell whereby in each cell an anode connected to the positive bus bar is placed at one end and a cathode connected to the negative bus bar is placed at the other end, with the intervening unconnected electrodes acting as bipolar electrodes. See also: electrorefining.

(EEC/PE) [119]

series tee junction See: E-plane tee junction.

series thyristor converter A thyristor converter in which two or more simple converters are connected in such a way that their direct voltages add and their commutations coincide.

(IA/IPC) 444-1973w

series transformer (1) (power and distribution transformers) A transformer with a "series" winding and an "exciting" winding, in which the "series" winding is placed in a series relationship in a circuit to change voltage or phase, or both, in that circuit as a result of input received from the "exciting" winding. Note: Applications of series transformers include:

(1) Use in a transformer such as a load-tap-changing or regulating transformer to change the voltage or current duty of the load-tap-changing mechanism.

(2) Inclusion in a circuit for power factor correction to indirectly insert series capacitance in a circuit by connecting capacitors to the exciting winding.

(PE/TR) C57.12.80-1978r

(2) A transformer in which the primary winding is connected in series with a power-supply circuit, and that transfers energy to another circuit at the same or different current from that in the primary circuit. See also: transformer.

(PE/TR) [57]

series transformer rating (power and distribution transformers) The lumen rating of the series lamp, or the wattage rating of the multiple lamps, that the transformer is designed to operate.

(PE/TR) C57.12.80-1978r

series-trip recloser A recloser in which main-circuit current above a specified value, flowing through a solenoid or operating coil, provides the energy necessary to open the main contacts.

(SWG/PE) C37.100-1992

series two-terminal pair networks Two-terminal pair networks are connected in series at the input or at the output terminals when their respective input or output terminals are in series. See also: network analysis.

(BT) 153-1950w

series underrun tripping See: direct release; underrun release.

series unit (power and distribution transformers) The core and coil unit which has one winding connected in series in the line circuit.

(PE/TR) C57.12.80-1978r

series weighting Response weighting by separating a finger into individual elements with capacitive coupling between them; the elements may be separated from the bus bar.

(UFFC) 1037-1992w

series winding (1) (A) (autotransformer) (power and distribution transformers) That portion of the autotransformer winding which is not common to both the primary and the secondary circuits, but is connected in series between the input and output circuits. (B) (power and distribution transformers) The winding of the series unit which is connected in series in the line circuit. Note: If the main unit of a two-core transformer is an autotransformer, both units will have a series winding. In such cases, one is referred to as the series winding of the autotransformer and the other, the series winding of the series unit.

(PE/TR) C57.12.80-1978

(2) That portion of the autotransformer winding that is not common to both the primary and secondary circuits, but is connected in series between the input and output circuits.

(PE/TR) C57.15-1999

series-wound (rotating machinery) A qualifying term applied to a machine to denote that the excitation is supplied by a winding or windings connected in series with or carrying a current proportional to that in the armature winding. See also: asynchronous machine.

(PE) [9]

series-wound motor (1) The conductors and equipment for delivering energy from the electricity supply system to the wiring system of the premises served.

(NESC/NEC) [86]

(2) A dc motor in which the field circuit and armature circuit are connected in series. Speed is inversely proportional to the square root of load torque. Motor operates at a much higher speed at light load than at full load.

(IA/MT) 45-1998

servant A device that is controlled by a commander. There are message-based and register-based servants.

(C/MM) 1155-1992

server (1) (telecommunications switching systems) A system component that performs operations required for the processing of a call. See also: traffic usage count.

(COM/TA) 973-1990w

(2) (MULTIBUS II) An agent that performs a service for clients. See also: client.

(C/MM) 1296-1987s

(3) In a network, a device or computer system that is dedicated to providing specific facilities to other devices attached to the network. Contrast: client. See also: mail server; disk server; file server; terminal server; network server; database server; print server.

(C) 610.7-1995

(4) The facility in the terminal or work station that provides input (keyboard, mouse) and output (screen graphics) services to the application. Synonym: X server.

(C) 1295-1993w

(5) The software component on one device that provides services for use by clients on the same or another device.

(C/MM) 1284.4-2000

(6) See also: batch server.

Server Object Any Object that executes one or more of its operations in response to a request from a Client object.

(IM/ST) 1451.1-1999

Server Object Tag An attribute of a Client Port that identifies the Object Tag of the Server Object with which the Port communicates in client-server communications.

(IM/ST) 1451.1-1999

Service An instance of a subclass of IEEE1451_Service.

(IM/ST) 1451.1-1999

service (1) (electric systems) The conductors and equipment for delivering electric energy from the secondary distribution or street main, or other distribution feeder, or from the transformer, to the wiring system of the premises served. Note: For overhead circuits, it includes the conductors from the last line pole to the service switch or fuse. The portion of an